REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,091.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a RED CTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and GRANT RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamships as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ASSYRIA," 1,491 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. HEARSAY, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 16th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Tuticorin	24
„ Ratnagherree	17	„ Colombo	25
„ Vingorla	17	„ Galle	26
„ Goa	18	„ Negapatam	29
„ Carwar	18	„ Madras	31
„ Mangalore	19	„ Coconada	Feb. 2
„ Cannanore	20	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Calicut	21	„ Calingapatam	4
„ Beypore	21	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Cochin	22	„ False Point	5
„ Alleppy	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamships, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,069 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. S. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	19	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Guadur	20	„ Fao	3
„ Muscat	23	„ Bushire	5
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„ Linga	10
„ Linga	26	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Bahrein	27	„ Muscat	14
„ Bushire	28	„ Guadur	16
„ Fao	30	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Mahomerah	30	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH	31		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th January 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,069 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. S. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ODESSA DIRECT.

STEAMERS belonging to the Compagnie Russe de Navigation a Vapeur will be DESPATCHED from BOMBAY to ODESSA in March, April and May next.

The Company is prepared to book cargo through to Moscow and other Inland Towns on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January, 1875.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. DORAY, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 12th January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hunnee. Vingorla.
Ratnagherry. Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and on the 9th and 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, will be despatched about 25th February. She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

To be followed about 10th March by the magnificent new steamer HINDOO, 2,500 tons, with excellent accommodation, specially adapted for the Indian Trade, and expected to make the passage under 30 days.

Both steamers will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500, exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 7th January, 1875.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. SUMATRA,	2,468	500	Jan.	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. BANGALORE,	2,063	300	„	18th to Southampton.
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2,726	450	„	25th to Suez, &c.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILINGS FOR THE HOMEWARD SEASON OF 1875.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE during the months of FEBRUARY and MARCH.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fee.	
THIBET	C. H. Easty	2593	400	1st	Southampton via Canal.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell, R.N.R.	3113	600	8th	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2609	450	15th	Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
		March.			
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murry	3648	600	1st	Southampton via Canal.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS	N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	15th	Southampton via Canal.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th	Southampton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 23rd December 1874. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th Jan., 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KASHGAR, (2,609 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain G. J. BAIRD, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Penang and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Sheet of optium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2867 Tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY on or about the 20th January 1875.

She has superior accommodation for 25 Passengers and is a very fast Steamer. For Passage apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 31ST JANUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. SHAW, Commander. This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines, Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

NOTE.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHELWAN, Commander COOKE, will leave on TUESDAY, the 12th January, at 3 P.M., for undernoted Ports:—Honavar, Mirjan, Ratnagherri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of RUWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manockchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bur-ar Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glass ware, a first-class Mahogany grand square Piano by Broadwood and Sons (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a light English-built Brougham, a pair of handsome Fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Hurrydass Toolesdass, the mortgagee, and on account and a the risk of Premjee Nandoo the Mortgagor, the fo lowing landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with a bungalow and a range of chawl, situate thereon, lying and being on the northern side of the pub ic road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point, in the sub-district of Bholeshwur, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and seventy-two yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 498, 49C, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 33, and bound d on the east by the property of Kavalbhai Jaichund, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the pub ic road leading to the Walkeshwur Temple, and on the north by a small passage.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware a handsome English-built Brougham, a pair of serviceable grey Horses, &c; at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

On TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, Brougham, Horses, &c., the property of the late Dr. A. Fitzpatrick.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One first-class grand square Piano by Schiedmayer and Sochne Stuttgart. Price Rs. 400.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th inst, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room.

On account of the concerned—

6 Cases of Tarlatan Ribbons, Gold Printed in Paper Cartoons of 2, 3 and 4 dozen each.

3 Cases containing 65 pieces of White Tarlatan Silver and Gold Stripes, various patterns, each piece 40 inches 21½ yards.

2 Bales Black Pilot Cloths.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Doctor Cursetjee Framjee Khory, Trustee and Administrator of the late Framjee Merwanjee Setna, deceased:

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or shop standing thereon, situates, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor under No. 48, containing by admeasurement 173 7/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by the house of Framjee Dossbhoy Mama, on or towards the West by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on or towards the North by the house of Manockjee Merwanjee Setna, and on or towards the South by the house of Furdoonjee Framjee Setna: and the said property are now in the occupation of Framjee Bhicajee Sons.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following varieties of sundries and furniture, viz.:—

Fi ted ware consisting of tea sets, bread baskets, vegetable dishes, cruet frames, pickle frames, salt cellars, perfume vaporizers.

Sundries consisting of telescopes, mirror st nds, day and night pow r ul opera glasses, accordians, table argand lamps, wooden bread plates with bread knives, foot tubs and water cans, office lanterns, stockings, Brussels carpets, papiermache inkstands and fancy trays, 1 large size China screen, &c.

Few do on superior Japan skins.

1 case of superior and nicely polished cutlery by Atkinson and Brothers.

A few lots of furniture consisting of blackwood carved chiffoniers, large and small size drawing-room tables, pier tables, lady's writing desk, wardrobes, washtand, foot stools, blackwood carved tea poys, China tea poys, camp cots, cradles, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, choices, chintz, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 3 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guaratnee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer COLOMBO, 1,60 At, at Lloyds, 1,948 Tons Register, 1,000 Horse Power, effective, THOMAS MCNAIR, Commander (who has been long and favorably known in the East India trade) will be despatched about the 29th JANUARY. She is specially designed and built for the fast India trade; has exceptionally good accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, the Cabins being in a house on deck thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, including Railway Fare to any part of Great Britain or Ireland ..... } Rs. 500

but exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be had on board, at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1875.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1869 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week
Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, at MALABAR HILL, From the beginning of February 1875.

A roomy and commodious HOUSE, occupied by Andrew Hay, Esq., containing 3 sets of complete Bed-rooms, Drawing and Dining-rooms, for One Year certain. Rent moderate.

Also, a FURNISHED HOUSE, at Malabar Hill, TO BE LET, up to the end of February 1875. For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—FARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. JAMES MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. MCDONALD, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. SHEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. SHEATON, }

Music Master—Mr. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

KINLOCH'S WINES, CATALAN, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market:—

SHERRY—Reform	...	...	...	...Per dozen Rs. 15
„ Virgin	...	...	...	„ 17
„ Diamond	...	...	...	„ 21
„ Amontillado	...	...	...	„ 28
PORT—Double Diamond	...	...	...	„ 22
CATALAN—White	...	...	...	„ 10
„ Red	...	...	...	„ 15
CLARET—St. Julien	...	...	...	„ 21
HOCK—Rudesheim	...	...	...	„ 23
„ Nierstein	...	...	...	„ 19
CHABLIS—Superior	...	...	...	„ 18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	...	...	...	„ 32
„ Pints	...	...	...	„ 17
MOSELLE—Quarts	...	...	...	„ 30
„ Pints	...	...	...	„ 16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	...	...	...	„ 27
„ Raynard's	...	...	...	„ 27
WHISKEY—Fine Old Irish	...	...	...	„ 24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

JUST RECEIVED

A SMALL PARCEL OF THE FOLLOWING, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

No. 1 CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, VERY CHOICE, Rs. 90 per 1,000.

No. 2 CHEROOTS, (ESMERALDO CAVITE BRAND) THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE MANILLAS, MOST EXQUISITE QUALITY. Rs. 80 per 1,000.

No. 2 CIGARS, CAVITE, Rs. 65 per 1,000.

A very superior Brand unequalled at the price.

No. 2 CIGARS, FORTIN, Rs. 50 per 1,000.

MILD, MELLOW, MATURED, Specially recommended to those who desire a really WELL-SEASONED CIGAR.

ALSO A FEW BOXES OF THE FOLLOWING RARITIES:—

IMPERIALLOS, A MOST NOBLE CIGAR, Rs. 21 per Box of 125.

VEGUEROS, AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE BRAND OF HAVANNAH FLAVOR, Rs. 18 per Box of 125.

CABALLEROS, *THE* MESS CIGAR, Rs. 17 per Box of 125.

LONDRES, A MOST DELICIOUS LITTLE CIGAR, Rs. 9 per Box of 125.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, Two 10-inch DUMPY LEVELS with Compasses, by Adie, quite new. Rs. 110 each. Apply to Mr. J. CRUDDUS, Metal Mart.

AN EUROPEAN aged 32, just arrived, desires an ENGAGEMENT in a MERCANTILE HOUSE. Has a thorough knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING and English and German Manufactures. Can as well speak and write German. Address C. D., *Bombay Gazette*.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear each	6 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk each	6 8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour each	5 0
Badham's English Cambric neat Patterns	4 0
Badham's fine Longcloth, best Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ...each	3 12
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts each	5 0
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, with Hem Stitched and embroidered Fronts. ...each	7 8 to 9 0
Badham's wove Flannel Shirts, all new patterns, well shrunk ...each	8 8
Badham's Printed Flannel, a choice of Patterns each	8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes ...each	9 0
Spun Silk Shirts in plain White or neat Fancy Stripes ..... each	12 8

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Suit.
Striped Cambric, of these a great variety of Patterns	7 8
Oxford Cloth, cool and absorbing	11 0
Zephyr Cloth, equal to the best spun silk for comfort	11 0
Wove Flannel all new patterns, thoroughly shrunk	18 0
Best printed Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, plain or striped patterns	18 0
Best silk and wool, plain or fancy colours	19 0
Spun silk, these are delightfully cool	26 0

PYJAMAS.

	Each.
Striped Cambric	3 8
Best French Cambric	4 0
Best Oxford Cloth	5 5
Best wove Flannel	9 0
Best silk knit wool	9 8
Best spun silk	12 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, plain or fancy colours	11 0
Best wove Flannels, plain or neat fancy stripes	20 0
Fancy striped Flannels, a large selection	20 0
Printed Cashmere	20 0

BLANKETS AND RUGS.

	Rs. a.
Fine White Blankets, large size real Bath, from per pair Rs. 22 to 30	0
Fine Scarlet, large size, manufactured from picked wool, well suited for Travellers per pair	25 0
Extra large do. do. „	30 0
Alpaca or Mohair double Rugs, colours or reversible Tigers..20 to	25 0
Fine Austrian Rugs, a variety of colours, very soft and light, large sizes	30 0
The Sandringham Rug, very light and warm, made from the best picked wool, in neat colours	38 0
Witney Rugs, plain Grey; these are made long and wide in proportion, recommended for Travellers and district use.....10 8 to	15 0
Scotch Mauds, fancy colours and Heather mixtures, from	15 8

TOWELS.

	Dozen.
Best Huckaback, with borders, strong and durable	10 to 12 8
Christy's best Toilet Towels, ready for immediate use	12 0
Bath do. do.	12 0 to 25 0
Brown Turkish, Medium size	25 0
White Turkish, the best towel made	25 0
Baden-Baden	28 0
Toilet White Turkish	22 0

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

VIÂ BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

"en route" TO EUROPE.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 10 to 17 0	Bathing Drawers	2 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14
Overland do	25 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Parlmanteaux or Portmanteaux	12 8
Warm do	35 0	Pockets under Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.		Overland Trunks	0 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes	from 35 0			Solid Leather Trunks	49 0
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0			Cotton Socks	0 10
Pyjamas	16 8			Warm do.	0 14
Oxford Shirts	36 0			Black Hide Bags	11 8
White do	22 8			Best Hide Gladstone	35 0
Flannel do				Cash Bags	0 12
Shrunk	49 0			Courier Bags	6 12
Silk and Wool	52 0			Soiled Linen do	4 12
Under Vests	14 0			Money Belts	3 12
Do. Pants	24 0			Sovereign Boxes	3 0
	6 8			Leather Purses	3 0
Sleeping Suits, each	to 17 8			Pillow Cases, each	1 4
Cardigan Jackets	9 8			Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0			Wool Down Quilts	7 8
Travelling Caps	3 8			Blankets, each	9 8
Travelling Hats	5 0			Long Rugs or Scotch Plaids	from 15 0
				Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8
				Bath Sponges, large	3 8
				Sponge Bags	2 0
				Soap Boxes, Metal	0 10
				Soap, Three Tablets for	1 8
				Tooth Brushes	0 10
				Tooth Brush Cases	0 14
				Nail Brushes	0 14
				Cloth Brushes	3 8
				Hat Brushes	1 8
				Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
				Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
				Leather Purses	0 10
				Shoe Horns	1 0
				Overland Chairs, Best	
				Birch	6 0
				Hand Mirrors	2 3
				Best Eau de Cologne	1 2
				Tooth Paste	1 4
				Tooth Picks, Box	0 8
				Portable Baths for Travellers	from 30 0

To be obtained, Ready for Immediate Use, from THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, 23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY. MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a Choice and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., FOR THE SEASON, consisting of:—

Dress Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Infant's Hoods, Cloaks and Hats.
Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, Rich Silks and Satins, Reps, French Muslins, Piques.
Cambrics, Grenadin s, Prints, Percales, Brilliants, Rich Black and Coloured Velvets.
Silk and Woollen Grenadines, Flannelettes, Tallas, Brussel's Net, &c.
Ball Room Fans, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Ornaments, Sashes, &c.
Opera Cloaks, French Corsets, Nursing Stays.
Flounced and Embroidered Petticoats, Crinolines, Dress Improvers.
Straw Bonnets and Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Bridal Bonnets, Veils, Wreaths, Hankerchiefs, Honiton Lace Bridal Squares.
Bridal Favours, Bridesmaids' Dresses and Wreaths, New Trained Crinolines, Crinolettes and Japons.
Lace Sets, Silk Stockings, White, Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes.
Merince, Lustree, Foulards, &c.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH JANUARY 1875.

NOTWITHSTANDING continued small receipts at the American ports the activity has quite disappeared from the Liverpool Cotton Market, yesterday's report being quieter, sales 15,000 bales, and to-day's very dull, prices barely supported, sales only 12,000 bales. Spot prices maintain the recent advance, but arrivals are evidently ¼d. lower, Good Fair Omra February-March shipment Canal being quoted at 5¼d. per lb. In New York yesterday, Mid Uplands on the spot was quoted ¼ and futures ¼ cent per lb. lower.

The following figures show the movements of the American crop to date as compared with the last two years :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Week's receipts.....	80,000	138,000	132,000
,, Exports to U. K.	49,000	63,000	72,000
,, ,, Continent.	22,000	46 000	29,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,202,000	2,071,000	1,807,000
,, Exports to U. K.	823,000	678,000	645,000
,, ,, Continent.	305,000	327,000	257,000
Stocks at the Ports.....	842,000	758,000	516,000

The excess in the receipts over last season only amounts now to 133,000 bales, which is likely, so far as present indications go, to be still further reduced during the coming week; but it is questionable whether even another small week would have much effect in Liverpool. A firm impression seems to prevail there that the present reduced figures are due to exceptional causes only, almost every private telegram we hear of repeating the same story—communications interrupted, planters keeping back supplies, receipts likely to be larger again later on, &c., &c.—and it is evident from these views being so very general that they must be well founded. As against the market also, there are the enormous stocks in Liverpool, which holders are not likely to keep longer than they can help, unless under very strong inducement, so that whatever arrivals may do, spot prices will probably be slow to improve, if the pressure be not even enough to cause a decline again.

The visible supply to date shows the following comparisons, viz. :—

	1875.	Last week.	1874.
Stock in Liverpool	770 000	685,000	614 070
,, London	118 750	101 625	265,850
American afloat	250,000	350 000	285,000
East Indian ,, ...	120,000	120,000	114,000
	1,258,750	1,256,625	1,218,920
Price of Mid Orleans ...	7¾d.	7¾d.	8 9/16d.
Fair Dhollera...	5d.	4¾d.	5 7/16d.
Difference	2¾d.	2¾d.	3¼d.

In Manchester very little faith seems to be attached to reduced crop estimates, the only effect produced by the late excitement in Liverpool being a somewhat firmer feeling, and an improvement of ⅛d. per piece in Grey Shirtings, which advance, small as it is, has been sufficient apparently to stop buying. Reuter's statement of the shipments of piece goods to India during December is to hand this morning, and shows full average supplies of all descriptions for Bombay, while to Calcutta the quantities are enormous especially when the already overstocked condition of that market is taken into account.

There is nothing new respecting the London Money Market. Consols are still quoted at 92⅛ and French Rentes at 100. Bar Silver is not given.

The sudden collapse in STERLING EXCHANGE which took place here yesterday afternoon is fully accounted for by the announcement respecting Council drafts, which we publish in another column. The fortnightly drawings are to be increased from £550,000 to £700,000, or an addition of £300,000 a month, equivalent in six months to more than 20 per cent. of the whole amount required to finance the season's Cotton reports at present prices. A sudden and unexpected alteration of this magnitude quite justifies the decline which has taken place in Exchange; in fact it is questionable whether at our present level the effect has been adequately discounted. If imports of Silver on German Government account are to go on, certainly not, and it is reported that we have not seen the last of these yet for the season by any means. Meanwhile their last shipment of 30 lacs to this market has not yet been remitted against and there is also a steady, if not a large, import going on, on private account, all of which has to be considered in looking to the probable cause of rates. The market to-day has evinced a strong downward tendency, all the banks having been anxious buyers of bills, but sellers have been holding off, and only a moderate business has been done. We quote :—

Bank ..... on demand	1s 10 3/16d.	per rupee
,, 6 months' sight...	1s. 10¼d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 10¼d.	,,
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 10 1/16d.	,,
Private ..... 4 months' sight	1s. 10 1/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business. Demand is quoted at 3/16, and 60 days' sight ⅛ to 1 per cent. discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is very firm, sellers declining to name any rate whatever, but the following may be quoted as about the nominal level :—Fours Rs. 102; Fours and a half Rs. 103; Fives and a half Rs. 108¼.

The Share Market is steady, without, however, any important changes in values.

COTTON has again been very little dealt in. The dealers are not asking the absurd prices they were a day or two ago, but they are still too high to admit of anything being done to cover Liverpool figures. Receipts, however, are steadily increasing—this week's figures being 31,007 against 13,746 bales last week and 26,738 bales on the corresponding week last year—and in this is the only chance of a comparatively lower range of prices.

FREIGHTS by steamer are still very firm at £2-12-6, both ready and forward, but there is now an ample supply of tonnage on the berth and with duller accounts from Liverpool, rates will be difficult to keep up. Sailing ships are unaltered.

PIECE GOODS are very firm, and a fair business has been done at fully yesterday's prices, chiefly in Grey Shirtings and Mulmulapollams.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co., Kurrachee.....	775
100	50	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
200	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	2 0 p.s	Apollo Press Co.....	3,750
250	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	750
400	2,000	all	50 p.s.	Berar Company (New) ...	520 xd
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,450
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New.....	350
1,400	25	all	½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	505
470	1,500	all	12½ p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
239	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	160
500	1,800	all	175 p.s.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
500	50	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	200
552	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1 000
150	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	4,000
200	3,000	2,500	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co..	375
300	1,000	all	150 p.c.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	450
3125	400	350	90 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	455
200	2,000	8000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., L.	1,750
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,500
200	1,200	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	1,000
400	500	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	625
100	1,000	750	...	Sindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	825
150	8%	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
400	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,075
500	5,500	all	200 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	3,225
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownugger M. & P. Co	2,000
500	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,325
1 600	150	150	10 p.c.	Broach Mills	230
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,080
2,500	2,000	all	10 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,650
1,500	1,25	all	125 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,195
1,200	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,465
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,200
750	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Jeswraj Balloo Mills ...	1,390
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,200
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,440
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,100
2,500	1,000	all	65 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,375
1,050	1,000	all	120 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,395
4,007	648	all	68 p.c.	Oriental	825
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,400
350	1,000	25	3½ p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share ...	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60 p.c.	Colaba Land Co.....	1,275
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	142
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,300
4,000	1 400	all	150 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	300.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

THE Manager of the Mofussil Company, Limited, has received the following information from the Cotton Districts regarding the weather and the crops :—

Broach, 7th January.—There has been a considerable change in the weather lately; the temperature is again much lower than it was this time last week, and decidedly more favourable for the Cotton crop. As yet we are not getting any dew, and it is now needed, especially in the direction of Jamboosur where the plants require nourishment, and, unless they get it, the yield will be short. A little ginning has begun, and though the Cotton is somewhat deficient and dull I am glad to say that very little stain is perceptible. Ryots will not sell the very small quantities held, until more is gathered and rates are very high.

Hingunghaut, 7th.—During the week about 700 bales arrived here; the quality, I am sorry to say, is not improving. During the last three days our market has been in a state of great excitement. All this is due, no doubt, to forward contracts. The weather keeps very fine.

Wurdha, 7th.—Our arrivals now average about 150 bales a day, and I am glad to report an improvement in the quality. There is a regular scramble for Cotton rates today, being much higher than any quotation from Bombay.

Oomrawutee, 7th.—During the week the weather has been fine. Supplies have averaged 400 bales a day. The Jerry crop is now beginning to come in, and is generally of very superior quality.

Moortizapore, 7th.—The weather has been fine. Supplies during the week, including contract deliveries, equal 450 bales. Quality, one-quarter "good-fair" and one-quarter "fully-fair."

Sheagaum, 7th.—Arrivals during the week amount to 1,800 bojas. The weather has become much colder again.

Khamgoum, 8th.—Since my last the weather has been fine, but not so cold as it should be at this time of the year. The Bunnee crop is all picked, also about half the Jerry. We may expect the Jerry to come in here in another twenty days. The Bunnee, I am sorry to say, does not improve in quality, there being little of it over "Fully-fair." Rates keep up, and there has been considerable excitement during the last day or two on account of better news from Liverpool.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S HAROLD HAARFAGER, 1,353 tons, Captain J Hellberg, sailed on Saturday last, for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and seven second class passengers.

THE STEAMER DUKE OF LANCASTER from London arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday with the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Nagert and 2 children, Revd J C Page, Miss Page, Miss Siddons, Mr E St G Keye Mr S Martin, and Mr Cuthbert.

THE TRENCH MAIL STEAMER MEINAM from Galle arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday with the following passengers :—Mr De Rocher, Miss Sankey, Mr W Playfair, Mr Mooney, Mr and Mrs Vlasto, Mr Coffoli, Mr Minayoff Mr Legrand, Mr Roberts, Mr Poisot, and 7 Natives.

THE P AND O Co's S S NUBIA, 1,033 tons, Captain W B Hall, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c, with Australian Mail, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Private Mullin. For Melbourne—Mrs Rukey, Mr and Mrs J Wacthew, Mr C Sullivan, Mr and Mrs Smale and five children, Mr W H Millett, and Messrs R and C Clifford.

THE B I S N Co's S S AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain J Patterson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Rutnagherry—Dr and Mrs Cruickshank. For Beypore—Mr G Salman, and Mr Armstrong. For Tellicherry—Mr James Wyre and Brothers. For Carwar—Mr and Mrs Hundson. For different ports—Thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE P AND O S S KHEDIVE, arrived in Madras roads on Tuesday morning last for Calcutta with the following passengers :—For Adelaide—Private Christian Brig, Private Michael Parry, wife and 2 infants, and Private E. Keothlitz. For Melbourne—Sergeant Wm May, Privates W. Biggess, John Spillam, and Wm Duggan, and Gunner Thos Conoly. For Sydney—Private W Stephenson and child. For Southampton—Col W P L Smyth, Messrs M J Sarkies and W Dunn, Mrs. Malony, infant and ayah Messrs Thos. Black and Joseph Morrison, Miss and Master Brown and ayah.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Raffaele (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Jan 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	H. M. S. Dalhousie.	Warner	Aden.
	Futte Isalamo	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	F the Salem	Winckler	Coast and Calcutta.
	Nubia (s)	Hall	Australia &c.
	H. Haarfagar (s) ...	Hellberg	Liverpool.
	Ava (s)	Fatterson	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessel were entered out for loading on Saturday last.

Ship Steamer Vixon, to liverpool. Chilliawalla, to New York, Hull, or London.

CALCUTTA.

Jany. ARRIVALS.

5	Scotra (s).....	Withers	Bombay, Dec 12.
	Duke of Argyll	Binnie	London, Aug 28.
	Cingalese	Stewart.....	Melbourne, Nov 8.
6	D. of Lancaster	Barrie.....	London, Nov 21.
	H. M. S. Glasgow(s)	Trincomalee	——, Dec 23.
	Meinam (s)	Moreau	Galle, Dec 30.
	Teviot (s)	Nisbett	Aden.
	City of Manchester.	Holme	Liverpool, Sept 3.
	Albula	Peters	Aden, Oct 2.
	Muzuffer	Urquhart	Moulmein, Dec 22.

Jany. DEPARTURES.

5	Madras (s).....	.....	.....
	Patna (s).....	.....	.....
6	Curlew (s).....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

Jany. ARRIVALS.

5	Khedive (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Puget.....	.....	Cocanada.
6	Abyssinia (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Mirzapore (s).....	.....	Suez, Aden, and Galle.

Jany. DEPARTURES.

4	Arcot(s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Africa (s)	.....	Bombay.
5	Conicellite	.....	Ganjam.
6	Mecca (s)	.....	Rangoon, and N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atlanta s, 29 cases iron safes, John S Elmore & Co.
Guy Mannering s, 50 tegs sulphate of copper, Ruttonjee Jewraz.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo s, 4 cases moselle, Aldridge Salmon & Co; 50 boxes candles, B W Pathuck & Co; 7 cases sherry and 6 cases brandy, W Watson & Co; 10 cases soap, Kikabhoy Shaikally; 100 boxes soap, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 100 kegs red lead, Hajeebhoy Alibhoy & Co; 50 cases candle, B M Punthucky.
Vixen s, 25 barrels alum, Nuzurally Sumseodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigals, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Kingston, 51 bales cotton, Currim Ebram Mooljee.
Bulwark, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Harald Haarfager s, 14 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee.
Hector s, 50 bales wool, Goolamhusson Cumrubhoy; 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 400 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 109 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 100 bales cotton, Wattie & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co.
Nyanza s, 2561 cwts cotton yarn, Soondersee Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 160 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 260 bales cotton, Halli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 12 bales cotton, Rameejee T Jeejeebhoy & Co; 25 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 147 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 80 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 32 bales cotton, Abdoola Momed.
Palestine s, 2 0 cwts horns, Mahomed Allana; 75 bales cotton, Succoor Ameendass; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassel & Co.
Rubeim s, 250 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.
Colombo s, 670 cwts sunseed, Hansraz Dewjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone, s, 12 bales skins, W Nicol & Co; 20 bales hides, Suchoor Futtaybhoy; 1 box pe cock feather table mats, Rahem obhoy Mahomed; 35 c ses peacock feather, Mamodbhoy Lookmanjee; 300 cwt rape seed, Halli Brothers; 202½ cwts myrabolams, Momed Ali &a.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s, 9 cases shawls, W Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s, 1 bundle shawls, and 25½ cwts black pepper, Hajee Zamal Abadeen; 18½ cwts ginger, 24½ cwts pepper, and 11 cwts cardamoms, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s, 91 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee; 139 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, Lodhabhoy Kasaey; 10 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, and 90 packages oilbaunm, Meerallybhoy Dama; 75 bundles oilbaunm, Moolji ebhoy Jeerai; 400 bundles oilbaunm, and 50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 138 bags oopiate, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co; 18 packages in ther o'pearl shells, Treecumjee Hemraz; 14 cases peacock feather, Momeally Lookmanjee; 7 cases country soap, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 25 packages cloves, Burjorjee Eustomjee & Co; 25 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 29 chests opiu, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungra and Co; 402 bags oopiate, and 48 bundles sumlastone, Treecumjee Hemraz; 149 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 115 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Doongursedass Goolraz; 18½ chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s, 13 chests opium, Bhoychund Joomkha.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 8.

Wolfe, Sub Inspector, Bombay Army Educational Dept, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 9.

Lamb, Surg Major, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 9.

Holland, Colonel, Bombay Commissary Genl, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Wallis, Sub Inspector, Bombay Army Educational Dept, on duty to Aden.

JANUARY 10.

Dickson, Captain, Bengal 18th Cavalry, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 9th January 1875.

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette" are published :—

Royal Artillery—

* * * *

The temporary commissions as lieut of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent and to be antedated as stated against their names, such antedate not to carry back pay, viz :—

* * * *

Alexander Dupre Addison, dated 9th Jan 1873.

* * * *

Edward Hardy, dated 29th April 1873.

* * * *

Ichabod Denman Wright, dated 29th April 1873.
Robert Addison Rigg, dated 29th April 1873.

* * * *

49th Foot—Sub-Lieut James Molesworth Candy to be Lieut, dated 2nd Nov 1873.

56th Foot—Lieut James Douglas Lysaght retires on temporary half pay, dated 25th Nov 1874.

Lieut Frederick Gordon Alexander receives the value of an Ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian Staff Corps, dated 29th Nov 1874.

68th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut Col Harrison Walke J Trent, to be Lieut Col vice Joshua Henry Kirby, made Supernumerary on being appointed a Brigadier Genl in the East Indies, dated 7th Oct 1874.

Capt and Brevet Maj James Spratt to be Major, vice Brev Lieut Col H W J Trent, dated 7th Oct 1874.

Lieut William F Woodward to be Capt, vice Brev Major J Spratt, dated 7th Oct 1874.

83rd Foot—Lieut Charles Saint Lo Wilkinson, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission, dated 25th Nov 1874.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service to be Colonels, viz. :—

* * * *

Lieut Col Joshua Henry Kirby, 68th Foot, dated 10th Nov 1874.

* * * *

41st Foot—Lieut William John Psumier Hamilton, from the Donegal (the Prince of Wales's Own) Militia, to be Lieut vice Jamieson, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, dated 2nd Dec 1874.

83rd Foot—Lieut Amyatt William Anckstell, from the Royal North Down Rifles Militia, to be Lieut Henry Averell Eagar, from the Royal south Down Light Infantry Militia, to be Lieut, dated 2nd Dec 1874.

Lieut Henry Averell Eagar, from the Royal South Down Light Infantry militia, to be Lieut, vice Anderson, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, d ted 2nd Dec 1874.

Surgeon G White, Army Medical Dept, is placed on general duty, Mhow Circle.

Surge n S J Goldsmith is placed on general duty Northern Division, with effect rom the 1st instant.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 30th Dec 1874 :—

Col W C Beaman, Bombay Infantry, 2nd in Comd, 18th Regt N I; Lieut Col J R G G Shortt, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner Punjab; Major C B F Penny, Royal Engrs, Ex Engr, P W Dept; Capt J H L Greenfield, Staff Corps, 2nd in Comd, Deolee Irregular Force.

No 2001 Gunner John Mason (6th Bgde R A) employed in the Barrack Dept, is promoted to Serjeant, with effect from 10th Jan 1875, under the provisions of G G O No 492 of 1862.

The following recruiting party is authorised :—

6th Regt N I.—To Carwar—1 Naique and 1 Private.

The following orders are confirmed :—

82nd Regtl order, dated 31st July 1874, appointing Lieut T F Gibbs, Acting Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment.

3rd Regt L C—Regtl order, dated 15th Dec 1874, directing Lieut Mayne, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Willoughby, proceeded on leave.

1st Regt N I (Grenadiers)—Regtl order, dated 31st Dec 1874, directing Capt Wooldridge, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure vice Williams, offg as 2nd in Comd.

Royal Artillery—Brigade order, by the Officer Comdg 6th Bde, dated the 4th Jan 1875, appointing Capt R J Young, to officiate as Qr Mr 6th Bde R A, vice Qr Mr W Graham proceeded to England on medical certificate.

13th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 30th Dec 1874, directing Maj Lord, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt Laing, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieut Col Bannerman and until the arrival of Lieut Col Mallaby.

17th Regt N I.—Regtl Order, dated 4th Jan 1875, directing Lieut Field, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieut Watson.

Major St J Williams, 2nd Foot, late Comdt Mount Aboo Sanitarium, performed the duties of Staff Officer at Aboo in addition to his own from the 17th Sept to the 28th Oct 1874.

Capt H A Hobson, Qr-Mr, 22nd N I, officiated as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, from the 6th to the 14th Nov 1874.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Capt J F Fece (E Battery C Bde) to Bombay, for 30 days, from the 5th of January, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Indian Medical Department—Surgeon H P Roberts, from 3rd to 12th Jan 1875, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jany. 6.)

The services of the following officer is placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect fr m the 12th Jan 1875 :—Mr Francis Richard Cockerell, Comr of Dacca.

Mr Edward Drummond, District and Sessions Judge of Sarun, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr David Robert Lyall is appointed to act temporarily as Comr of the Dacca Division.

Mr Richard Austen Rennell, C S, is appointed to act temporarily as Mag and Colr of Dacca.

Mr Thomas Durrant Reid ton, C S, having returned from furlough is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in Hooghly, and to have charge of the Serampore Division of the Hooghly District. Mr Beighton is to act as a Joint-Mag and Deputy Colr of the First Grade.

Mr John Frederick Browne, Judge of Cuttack, is allowed furlough for one year and nine months, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr William Macpherson, Judge of Rungpore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack during the absence on leave of Mr Browne, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Arthur Kelly, M A, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore during the absence on duty of Mr Macpherson, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Doslandes Church Wimer, Actg Joint-Mag and Deputy Colr, is appointed to have charge of the City Moorshedabad division of the Moorshedabad district, with retrospective effect from the 2nd May 1874.

Subject to the sanction of the Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations, viz.—

The Hon Gregory Charles Paul, B A.
Nawab Asghar Ali Khan, C S I, vice the Hon'ble Moulvie Abdul Lutee, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Kristo Das Pal, vice the Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter.

The Rev Brownlow Thomas Atlay, M A, Senior Chaplain St Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain of the General Hospital, is allowed furlough for two years, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days, from the 14th Jany 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev Nehemiah Goreh is appointed to act temporarily as Chaplain of Bankipore.

The rev F W Taylor is appointed to act temporarily as Chaplain of the Presidency Jail.

The services of Mr H F Blanford, Meteorologist Reporter to the Govt of Bengal, and Professor Presidency College, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, with effect from the date on which he may report his return from furlough.

Mr H L Bechee, Professor, Presidency College, is promoted to the Second Class of the Bengal Educational Service, vice Mr W Brennand, retired.

The services of Surgeon A Crombie, Actg Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

Surg Henry Black Purves, Civil Surgn, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Darjeeling, during the absence, on duty, of Dr D B Smith, or until further orders.

Surgn Francis Cobham Nicholson is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Monghyr during the absence, on duty, of Dr Purves, or until further orders.

Mr E R Shopland is appointed temporarily to be Naval Storekeeper, vice Mr H W Ellis.

Maj George McHardy Bowie, Dist Supt of Police, Nuddea, is appointed to be President of the Committee to investigate the condition of Jails in the Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions. This cancels the appointment of Mr W L Heeley to be President of the Committee, as notified in the Calcutta Gazette of the 30th Dec 1874.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.
(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Jany. 9.)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr H G Pearse, Asst Mag, Cawnpore, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N W Provinces.

Mr D D M Campbell, Asst Mag Allahabad, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N W Provinces.

Surgn A Wood, Offg Civil Surgn, Bijnor, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 7th Dec.

Mr R M Keen (Comr, Jhansi, to officiate as Comr, Rohilkhund, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Surgn H Comerford, M D, to be in civil medical charge of the station of Ranikhet, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 10th Nov, 1874, vice Surgn J Latchford, on leave.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following posting :—

Lieut-Col A F Corbett, Dist Supt of Police, to Jhansi.

His Honor the Lieut Govr has been pleased to make the following promotion :—

Mr M A McConaghey, Settlement Officer, from 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from 1st of Jany, 1875.

His Honor the Lieut-Govr is pleased to direct that the Joint Civil Surgn, Allahabad, shall in future be styled Junior Civil Surgn of Allahabad.

Mr G H List, Asst Engr, 1st grade, in charge of the Basti Subdivision, Gorukhpore Division, proceed on the 14th instant the departmental standard examination in Hindustani.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, January 5.)

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr J W Reid to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of South Canara during the employment of Mr Burnell on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Edward Power to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Tinnevelly during the employment of Mr Parker on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr E Turner, Madras Civil Service, reported his return to the Presidency per S S "Sultan" on the 27th Dec 1874.

The under-mentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Lieut-Col A R Clephane, S C Asst Adjut-Genl.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Surgn-Maj W A Smith, M D, in medical charge, 2nd Regt Light Cavalry, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Bombay Presidency—
H H the Governor's Tour in Kattywar.
The Case of the Sagamore.
The Recent Action for Damages against the B B and C I Railway.
The Collection of Land Revenue.
The Bombay Press Company.
Shall Import Duties on Cotton Goods and Yarns be Abandoned in India ?
Mr Kittredge on the Import Duties on Piece Goods—A Frank Confession.
Jacobabad Dates 1874-75.
Bengal and Central Provinces.
Madras.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
The Nizam's Dominions—
The Deccan Rifle Meeting.
Miscellaneous—
Mr Fitzpatrick's Report on the supposed Nana Sahib.
"The Bismarck."
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Baroda.
The Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Trade and Taxation.
Brutal Treatment of Sailors.
Indian Arsenals once more entrusted to Native Troops.
The Pay of Royal Artillery Majors in India.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Government Resolutions Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-West Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—New Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal—Bank of Madras—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts on Indian Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
Vessels in Bombay Harbour, Arrivals and Departures, and Freights. Calcutta: Arrivals and Departures. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
Weekly Commercial Letter.
English Military Letter.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: Closes.	After
United Kingdom	Jan. 11 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 9 ...	3-30 P.M. { No after	packet
China	,, 12 ...	3-30 P.M. { packet	
Mauritius and Reunion ...	,, 18 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 18 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this [Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, 9TH JANUARY.

It is rumoured that the Candahar forces will not fight against Ayoob Khan, and think it would be a disgrace to do so.

FAILURE OF RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.

The absence of the usual winter rain is causing considerable anxiety for the approaching spring crops in the Punjab.

A WARNING TO AMERICAN CAPTAINS.

CALCUTTA, 9TH JANUARY.

It is believed that the Secretary of State has ordered a strict inquiry into the conduct of the captain of the American ship now at Ceylon. Should he be convicted he will be dealt with, with the utmost rigour of the law.

CALCUTTA'S DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The Maharajah of Jodhpore paid a private farewell visit to the Viceroy this morning. Sir Salar Jung and the Maharajah of Jodhpore leave Calcutta to-morrow evening.

BILLS ON INDIA.

The Secretary of State has informed the Government of India that he has invited tenders for bills on India. Tenders for 70 lakhs are to be opened in the Bank of England on Wednesday the 20th. Tenders will be invited for the same amount on the first and third Wednesdays of each succeeding month.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

CAMP, 10TH JANUARY.

We are opposite Nana's village. He had prepared to bolt, but, on being promised life, he surrendered his last captive, who preferred captivity. Our conditions have been issued. Time given till eighth (February ?).

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, 9TH JANUARY.

M. Magne, Minister of Finance, has brought forward his budget for the year 1876; according to which the revenue will amount to 2,528 millions of francs, and the expenditure to 2,616 millions: the deficiency will be recovered by the revision of existing taxes.

The Ministerial crisis still continues, and great difficulty is being experienced in the formation of a new Ministry.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	118,000	bales.
" " " Surats	28,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	184,000	"
" " " Surats	9,000	"
" Stock of Cotton.....	770 000	"
" " Surats	370,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.....	118,750	"

Surats during the week have been in improved demand.

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter.

The London Cotton Market has been steady but less active.

Fair Dhollera, 5d.

The Manchester Market has been firm but little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.	1½d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s.	4½d.
40s Mule Twist.....	0s.	11½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	92½.	
5 do. French Rente 1872	100.	
Bar Silver	57½.	

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal:—Avoca.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Vespasian.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has made a further strong representation to the Government in favour of the harbour. It is believed that the Marquis of Salisbury supports the scheme.

H. M.'s SHIP PHLOMEL, Commander Garforth, will leave Bombay about the 21st of this month for the Persian Gulf, to resume the duties of Senior Officers' ship on that part of the Station.

THE Lahore paper hears that Sir Charles Staveley will make a short trip to Peshawur before proceeding to Mooltan on his way to Scinde. He will, it is stated, on his return, stay a few days at Lahore.

THE *Englishman* tells us that Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., the well-known China merchants, are said to have purchased the Takasima coal-mine in Japan, and to be making arrangements for having it properly worked.

THE Maharaja of Johore has completed a wooden railway to develop the timber trade of his State between Malacca and Singapore. And now he has sent up a civil engineer to Calcutta asking Government help in obtaining a locomotive.

THE Members of the Burmese Embassy we read, dined with the Viceroy on Monday night, the Envoy-in-Chief occupying the place of honour at His Excellency's right hand. They are said to do as Christians do in the matter of viands, but take no wine.

SOME days since our correspondent telegraphed that shocks of earthquake had been felt in Calcutta. We now learn that the shocks were caused by the blowing up of the s. s. Calcutta off Baboo Ghat. The houses on the Strand near the spot were, we are told, *visibly* shaken.

AT their meeting on Thursday morning, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, and carried forward about Rs. 42,000 to the profit-and-loss account of the current half year.

MESSRS. THOMASA WATSON and Co.'s Tea Report tells us that the exports of Indian tea in December last amounted to 2,102,512lbs. as compared with 2,025,108lbs. in December 1873. The total exports from the 1st of January to the end of 1874 were 18,745,682lbs. as compared with 18,439,890lbs. exported in 1873.

THE *Madras Mail* learns that on the evening of Saturday, the 2nd instant, at about 7-30 P.M., as a party of some forty convicts were being marched back to the Central Jail at Madura from the District Court, two notorious dacoits, who had just been sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, managed to steal unperceived from the ranks, and to get clear away. They are still at large.

THE Kumaon correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says that the green tea of last season is nearly all delivered in Almorah, whence it is being despatched to the great *entrepot*, Umritsur. Of the 400,000lbs. of tea manufactured in Kumaon and Ghurwal this year, the writer says, only about 50,000lbs. were black tea, a falling off which makes the latter rather a scarce commodity in the market.

THE *Englishman* announces, with much gravity as a piece of news that the Viceroy will soon go on a tour, in the course of which he will have an interview with the Maharaja of Cashmere. When we published this information a month ago, the *Englishman* contradicted it "on the highest authority." We are glad our contemporary has at last made the discovery that there can be no higher authority than the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE following notice of the existence of a coral reef and rock on the west coast of Ceylon, which are not marked on the Admiralty Chart, appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Reef.—About ¾ of a mile long, running parallel with the shore and ¼ mile broad, with soundings on it of 3½, 4 and 4½ fathoms, 5½ fathoms close in shore of it, and 9 fathoms close on side of it. The 3½ fathoms patch, which is on its southern end bears from Kalutara Fort W ½ S. distant 2½ miles.

Rock.—Lies 2½ miles from Barberyn Island, with 3½ fathoms water on it, and 13 fathoms close to it. From it Barberyn Island bears E 23° S, and Beach Hill E 34° N.

ON Tuesday evening last, at about 8 o'clock, the *Neilgherry Courier* says, No. 3 Block of the Barracks at Wellington was struck by lighting, considerable damage being done to the chimney and the roof. In the latter, there were no less than four holes caused by the lightning. Many men were in the barrack room at the time, and several of them fell. Our contemporary's informant is uncertain whether these men were struck down by the lightning, or fell from sheer fright! The storm was not of long duration, but was very heavy while it lasted—about two inches of rain having fallen.

SOME of this season's paddy, the *Rangoon Mail* says, has arrived in Rangoon, and the price is about Rs. 50 per 100 baskets. The crop this year is generally a good one, but in the Pisopong subdivision of the Rangoon District there are complaints of blight. This time last year, owing to the famine, Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 was paid. This year the price is hardly likely to reach Rs. 70 The King of Burma, it is believed, intends purchasing a lac of baskets of paddy a month for Upper Burma, where there is a slight scarcity, but such a demand will hardly effect prices at all in Lower Burma.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"For working a punkah by mechanical appliances in railway carriages, buildings, ships, &c., &c." by Joseph Green Cooke, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, Lucknow. "For accelerating the filling of the boxes of hydraulic or other presses," by John Alexander Anderson, of No. 12, Clive Row, Calcutta. "A revolving duplex dredger for excavating sand, clay, &c. from the bottom of pits, wells, &c.," by Charles Ray Augier, of Calcutta.

THE *Pioneer* informs us that the Yarkand Envoy, "Yakub Khan Furrah," arrived at British territory on the 2nd, and was received at Sialkot with a salute of fifteen guns from the battery of Horse Artillery stationed there. His journey from Yarkand has been a very slow and difficult one; long halts were made at Leh, Srinuggur, and Jammu, at which latter place he was for some days the guest of the Maharajah of Cashmere. At Sialkot he was received by Captain Hunter of "The Guides," who has been selected by the Foreign Office to *chaperon* him to Calcutta and perhaps to England. He was to leave Sialkot for Lahore on the 4th.

The following promotions have been made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, *vice* Col. H. W. H. Coxe, retired:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Young, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, to be a Commissioner.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Hawes, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st class.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class.

Captain R. G. Sandeman, Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd class.

Captain C. Reading, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st class.

Mr. H. B. Beckett, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class.

IT is rumoured, says the *Englishman*, that the Government intend to demolish the block of buildings at Calcutta which was formerly Spence's Hotel, and to erect new public offices of a permanent character in its place. The probable cost of this change has been estimated at the trifling sum of 36 lakhs of rupees. It is said that the present buildings have only been kept from coming down altogether by constant propping and patching. Another paper states that when the wreck of the Calcutta was blown up the other day the effect on these buildings was so serious, that it was thought by some of the officials on the spot, that the walls were settling down preparatory to falling.

THE *Pioneer's* Lahore correspondent writes:—"I hear the Northern State Railway is at last ready for traffic from Lahore to Wazirabad, but that there will be a further delay before the line is opened to the public, inasmuch as the railway telegraph is not yet completed, and the single line cannot be worked without it. A train runs every day for railway purposes, leaving Shahdera at 5 A. M. and returning from Wazirabad in the afternoon; and I hope the telegraphists will not now much longer delay the utilization, so far as it can be utilized, of this unhappy line, for, however far from perfection the railway communication may be, it will be a great boon to the inhabitants of Gujranwallah, Wazirabad, and Gujerat, as well as Pind Dadan Khan and Jhelum."

THE troops encamped on the Esplanade attended divine service at St. Thomas's Cathedral yesterday at 11 A.M. The D Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, which arrived from Kirkee on Friday evening, is under orders for Trichinopoly, but as Colonel Romer, the Commandant at Kirkee, received a telegram at 2 o'clock on Friday morning to despatch the battery to Bombay, it was sent here. It comprised about 200 men and officers and six guns. The E. Battery 9 Brigade is now *en route* from Ahmednuggur in obedience to a telegram and is expected to reach Bombay to-day. The British infantry incamped encludes only about 430 men of the 7th Fusiliers. It is rumoured that the 81st and 66th Regiments of Foot have also been telegraphed for and will arrive shortly.

IN addition to the departure on furlough of the Chief Commissioner, the following changes, a contemporary says, are likely soon to occur in the ranks of the Oudh Commission. Colonel Shaw retires, and will be succeeded by Mr. H. B. Harrington, now on furlough. Mr. P. Carnegy, Commissioner, will return from England next month when the junior of the Commissioners now acting as Commissioner, must revert to his substantive place. Mr. Glynn, Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, takes leave and will be succeeded probably by Major Hewett. Mr. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner of Sitapore, goes in April and will be succeeded by Mr. Gibson in the acting appointment. Colonel Smith will probably take the bonus and retire, leaving the Lucknow Cantonment Magistracy vacant.

CAPTAIN MOLLOY mentions in his Ladkh diary that "the trade returns for eleven months of the year have now been made out, and the total, even if no calculation is taken of the value of Mr. Russell's Caravan, approximates so nearly to the entire total of last year's trade, that one may safely commit oneself to the prediction that the year 1874 will afford no exception to the years that have preceded it, in illustrating the steady progression of Central Asian trade. A large caravan, comprising about 100 horses, is just about starting for the North. I cannot say I envy them their journey, although they all seem to look on it as a very ordinary undertaking, in fact, as I have before said, I believe a trader leaves Leh in midwinter for Yarkand with a lighter heart than he would in midsummer. This is what is called "Sukauldan Mosam?"—very good time. The traffic of the past week has been confined to 6 horse-loads from India, and 15 from the Maharaja's territory; while 72 have gone out to His Highness's territory, and 41 to Eastern Turkistan."

THE following extract from the log of the barque Minstrel King supplied to the Sydney papers, on the ship's arrival there from England, describes an attack made upon the vessel by a sperm whale. The statement is signed by the master and all the officers on board:—"August 19, 1874, lat. 54° S., long. 85° W. strong breeze and fine weather, ship going seven and eight knots through the water. From 2-15 P.M to 6 P.M a large sperm whale chased the ship and struck her several times, and, when under the ship's bottom, raised the after end of the ship from 12 to 18 inches out of the water, started steering gear and knocked two men from the wheel, although we had two tackles on, with two men at each tackle. We then got the ship's bell fog horn, and tin drums, which made a tremendous noise, and which, we consider, caused the whale to leave the ship. When alongside we estimated the whale to be from 130 to 140 feet long, as the tail was striking the quarter of the ship and the head square with the stern, all hands on deck expecting the rudder to be unshipped and sternpost carried. Happy to say no damage was done to the ship."

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 18TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market has been depressed this week by large receipts of cotton at the American ports, which have led to the impression that the higher crop estimates have most chance of being correct. Otherwise the detailed accounts which come to hand confirm the reckoning of the optimist calculators. From a group of statements I select a few on each side. From Tennessee, North Mississippi, and Arkansas it is reported that frost as yet has done very little damage, and that the average close of the picking season will this year be almost a month earlier than last—namely December 21st instead of January 14th. The crop is being marketed, they add, unprecedentedly fast. A firm in Memphis, Tennessee, in their circular dated 27th November state that last year at this time they took the average estimates of factors at Memphis on the crop, and the figure reached was 3,680,000 bales. This year 30 factors' estimates average 3,725,550 bales, and the average estimate of the receipts this year at Memphis, obtained in the same manner, was 365,553 bales. This would indicate a very material improvement in the views of the average cotton dealers at that point, as their Cotton Exchange, in their monthly report, had heretofore said that the district tributary to Memphis was about 40 per cent. (this month's report says 35 per cent.) worse off than a year ago, whereas these average estimates make it only about 14½ per cent. Again as to Northern Georgia the local accounts state that the crop will be much larger than any one expected. After the October frost a large portion of the cotton was killed, and the general talk was—"we can't make one half a crop." Now, however, it is believed, the quantity will not fall short of last year more than 10 per cent. The quality and price are seriously injured, as fully one half the crop is stained with frost, but the quantity will be only a little short of last year's. The present estimate in Georgia of the total yield is 4,150,000 bales. Next comes the Savannah Price Current, which says that the mere fact of over a million and a quarter bales being received about the last week in November is sufficient of itself to guarantee the crop's not being a short one. A New York merchant of high standing whose views are warranted not to be influenced by any speculative or otherwise interested considerations writes to the *Bulletin*, asserting that there is no reason to think the cotton crop will turn out much, if at all, below that of last year; that the consumption of cotton in the United States will be less than last year; that production has overtaken consumption; and that, consequently, the era of high prices has passed. With regard to the crop reports of the Agricultural Revenue, he declares that they are considered so much at variance with private advices that they will have no influence after this year if the crop turns out 4,800,000 bales or more. As to the fact stated by this authority that production has overtaken consumption, it may be true of the United States, and for the moment; but it is not at all in accordance with the observations made in Europe.

Mr. J. Forbes Watson has addressed a circular letter to the makers of the various gins tested at the late Manchester and Indian cotton gin trials, to the effect that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the carrying out of a series of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining by actual spinning the effects produced on the quality of the cotton turned out by the various gins used at these trials. He adds that the necessity for testing the cotton in the manner proposed has become evident from the discrepancies in the valuations obtained from the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association and various spinners by standing to whom the samples had been submitted. The machinery for these experiments has been supplied through Messrs. Perceval and Patteson, and precautions similar to those adopted at the cotton gin trials for obtaining fair and unbiassed results will be observed on the present occasion. As the whole of the preliminary arrangements are nearly completed, representatives of the various firms are invited to meet Mr. Watson at the India Office.

The Manchester markets, in common with other markets, have been very dull this week, partly in consequence of the approach of Christmas; but there are other causes which specially affect the Lancashire manufacturers, and first among these is the Factories Act passed last Session, to which I referred at the time as likely to cause trouble. In Manchester the general opinion seems to be exactly what I took the liberty to say eight months ago—namely, that the effect of the act will be to enhance the value of the manufactured articles and to reduce in the same measure the price of the raw material—in other words, to shackle trade. How any one could ever have felt any doubt on the point passes my comprehension, but during the gush of unthinking philanthropy which welcomed the measure when introduced by Mr. Cross himself a Lancashire man, the still small voice of common sense was disregarded. Mr. Fawcett, the bold and clear thinking political economist, proclaimed the truth, but was hardly listened to. The native manufacturers of Bombay should certainly present a testimonial to the Home Secretary for the service he has rendered them, just as the native cultivators should thank Professor Fawcett for doing his best to protect them from a curtailment of their market in England. The way in which the Act will operate in the first instance will be to multiply disputes between masters and men and lead to constant strikes. There is one now threatened in Blackburn because the masters and men cannot agree to which part of the day's work, the reduction of hours should apply—the beginning or the closing time. By and bye, no doubt, all this will be settled, but then will come the pressure of shorter hours—by which means diminished production—and as the cost of his employment will thus be materially enhanced to the master, the question will be, who is to bear the loss? If he seeks to recoup himself by asking more for his goods, he may spoil his market; if he attempts to reduce wages the men will strike; and the only other course is to cheapen production in some other respect. Unless he can get his cotton cheaper, he will have no choice but to fight it out with the workmen and cut down their wages down, and in the present temper of the hands this is unpleasant. Altogether the prospect is uncomfortable, and, as already stated, the only people who really ought to feel unbroken thankfulness for the Act are the Indian manufacturers.

In other parts of the country the struggle on the wages question between employers and labourers is still in full force. The districts now affected are the iron and coal centres, particularly the former. A positive blight has suddenly fallen on some of our industries, and people are expressing surprise as if it could not easily have been foreseen. The truth is, the moment that the attempts made last spring and summer in these trades to bring about a wholesale reduction of wages failed, the end was inevitable. When the orders in hand were executed no others came in, for Belgian makers underbid us. The English masters were unable to reduce prices £1 per ton because the cost of labour and fuel was still excessive. Hence it soon came to be a question, not of wages being 10 per cent. more or less, but of any wages being paid at all. At this moment some thousands of men are out of work in Durham, and hundreds are being discharged every week in Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Yorkshire. Sheffield is especially unfortunate, for certain mechanical improvements have been introduced in the steel plate works, by which manual labour is largely superseded, and thus the men are no longer wanted. But besides these cases in which the hands are turned adrift there are others in which they have got notice of a general and heavy reduction of wages. This is chiefly in Yorkshire and South Wales, and applies to both coal and iron workers. The men of course struggle against it, but the masters, driven by the sharp spur of necessity, are unusually firm, and this time, I believe, they will succeed. The only doubt is whether these reductions will not come too late to give us back some of our last markets.

The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association have just decided upon a step which has long been felt a necessity for adjustment of transactions in cotton "to arrive." For this purpose a clearing-house is to be established, through which arrival contracts in all their various forms are to pass, and all declarations will be made on special forms. A charge for stamps, at the rate of 6d. per 100 bales, will be adopted, in order to cover the cost and trouble involved in the new plan. It is stated the system will result in great advantage to the trade by the saving of time and in the quicker settlement of disputes and difficulties which formerly arose in consequence of the contracts passing through so many hands. Under the proposed arrangements the first seller and the last buyer will be brought into direct contact, and the annoyance and delay of the document having to pass through the hands of a number of "middlemen" will be obviated.

The case of Rubery *versus* Grant and Sampson is on to-day, and to all appearance will last some days, but indications already abound of the piquant revelations promised. The Solicitor-General, who is Rubery's counsel, stated in his opening speech that one of the mining schemes brought out by Rubery here failed because it was condemned in the *Times*; that afterwards on Rubery meeting Grant, and lamenting the result, Grant said that he should have come to him, as he (Grant) had Sampson under his thumb and could make him do what he liked. This is Rubery's allegation, of course, and it will be sought to make the charge good by producing fac similes of the cheques stated to have been given by Grant to Sampson either to puff his own schemes, or to run down those of his neighbours. On this subject, however, I must defer comment for a week.

Meanwhile by way of smoothing Grant's path, which is scarcely one of roses, there appears an article about him in one of the scurrilous sheets that now abound, I am sorry to say, in the City. The article gives some particulars of his history, and quotes a letter written by the late Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk in 1865, to Mr. Travers Smith, the Parliamentary agent and solicitor, who had apparently written to ask some questions about Mr. Albert Grant. The Alderman replies that Mr. A. Gottheimer was in his employ for a considerable period as a clerk many years before; that he then went into business as a Custom House agent, and did not succeed very well; then went into partnership with a Mr. Coverdale, which ended in failure; next commenced business as a discount agent in Lombard St., and then managed to turn that business into a Joint Stock Company, called the Mercantile Discount Company, which had offices in Birchin Lane. That concern also broke down, and for the last four or five years he had been in some kind of business unknown to the Alderman. He had, however, changed his name to Albert Grant, and had since become manager of the Credit Foncier, a joint stock company in Cornhill. This letter, written nine years ago, is now raked out of the rubbish-heap of the past, and published by way of injuring Grant. There is nothing very disreputable in the career thus sketched: for it will be seen that the prosperous Alderman says nothing against Grant's moral character, and really failures in business can scarcely be called uncommon. But the publication is another instance of the scandalous liking for details affecting private character that is now so common here.

A weekly paper called the *City Observer* has now been in existence for about four weeks. It is a decorous and therefore comparatively feeble echo of the *World*, minus its pruriency of insinuation and detail, and for that reason it will not succeed. The morbid appetite of the public wants something more piquant. I believe the proprietor or manager of this paper is Mr. Bernard Cracroft, and hence I should think it will continue gentlemanly at least, if not very strong.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 9TH JANUARY.

AT this season it often costs a good deal of effort to think of anything to write about, and even effort does not always prove successful. Up to yesterday there seemed to be so little prospect of my finding any subject of interest, that, what with the weather and the dust I had thought to postpone my next letter for an indefinite period. You may guess, therefore, the debt of gratitude that I owe to the incendiary who will be the hero, if the police catch him, of the following story. It was pretty late last night, after most people had retired to rest, that the fire-alarm was heard, and a great blaze soon shewed that a house in the Native Infantry Lines was on fire. It proved to be a chuppered bungalow almost opposite to the Mess of the 8th N. I. and next the house at present occupied by Captain Tinling. It was fortunately empty, but as all the houses on that side of the road are chuppered they were in very great danger of catching fire too. Indeed, I cannot yet understand how Captain Tinling's escaped, being, as it is, but a few yards off: the night however, was perfectly calm, without almost a breath of air to carry the sparks about. The fire-engines were soon on the spot, but they do not succeed very well without water, and water was not to be had. The hydrants are few and far between, and the supply they afford is not very copious. Seeing that the house could not be saved they turned their attention to a little separate bungalow connected with the one by a covered passage. By standing on this passage, partly, the fire was prevented from travelling across, and the detached place was saved. In the bungalow, however, everything combustible was soon consumed and the bare charred walls left standing alone. About midnight the whole thing was over, much to the relief of the ladies; for if even a very slight breeze had set in, almost every chupper in the neighbourhood might have been burned down.

The house belonged to Mr. Motabhoy, whose acquaintance some of your readers may have made at his shop in the Sudder bazaar. It was a very old house, and I believe it was being rechuppered at the time. The cause of the fire, as usual, is a question never likely to be settled. Probably it was the result of some carelessness on the part of the *rumosses*. One man, I am told, was taken up on suspicion, but apparently without any result. I cannot say what the extent of the damage may be, but it cannot be very serious.

So much for the fire. But it was only this morning that I learned of another commotion on the same fateful day, which was far more terrible and harrowing while it lasted, though the European community for the most part remained unconscious of it. Early yesterday morning it was evident to the vulgar mind that something was up. Several companies of the 7th Fusiliers were marched to the Railway Station. Special trains were got ready, filled with troops and despatched westwards. *Sowars* were riding to and fro between Poona and Kirkee. Mules and waggons were hurrying here and there, guns and gun-carriages tumbled along, were accommodated in "special" and hurried away. From morning till night the Railway Station was a scene of bustle and commotion, and red coats and officers, in their war-paint, issuing furious mandates. Above all an ominous mystery seemed to hang about the whole affair, for everybody was asking everybody what it all meant, and nobody seemed to know.

One could not help being reminded of similar scenes last February, but no one dared to hint on that occasion. So, people wondered and speculated. It happened, however, that a Parsee, meeting a soldier he was acquainted with, thought it a good opportunity to get more definite information and asked him if he could tell him what was the matter. The soldier is said to have replied that he understood that there had been a serious rising of the Mahomedans in Bombay and that some five hundred Parsees had been massacred. I think I shall be excused from trying to describe the effect of this news on the horrified Zoroastrian. Through the city the news went, like wildfire, spreading the most indescribable horror and woe. Then those who had friends or relations in Bombay became anxious to know who were and who were not in that five hundred. And they hurried to the Telegraph Office. At length, after a period of alarm and panic, and anxious waiting, replies began to come which restored peace. No massacre had been heard of in Bombay. Eventually it came to be rumoured that the troops were going, not to Bombay, but Baroda, and to look after, not the Mahomedans, but the Gaekwar. I do not know whether the story of the slaughter of the five hundred spread in the camp and bazaar as well as in the city, but, wherever it spread, it seems to have been believed, for the minds of the Parsees were partly prepared for it; and the effects may be imagined.

There was another sham fight a few days ago, and a very successful one, I believe. I took warning from my last wild goose chase, and stayed at home and listened to the guns. This is fine weather for such exercise. The thermometer in the morning stands at about 60° in an open house and the air outside is intensely cold. Even in the after part of the day it is never warm.

MHOW RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EXTRA DAY—30TH DECEMBER 1874.

By some means, our extra day has not been brought to notice; but thinking that some of your sporting readers may like to hear of a finish as well as a final, I take up my pen to do the best I can. I am glad to say the finish was in every way as good as the most sanguine could have hoped for, and our Honorary Secretary as good tempered and untiring as ever. Our extra day was, I believe, first thought of after the Steeple-chase. The blood of all the gallant riders being up, all declaring they ought to have won in spite of little Cock Robin, and unanimous was the cry "we will go it again or *break* our necks."

A purse was then offered by the Commanding Officer of the 3rd Hussars, for all Arabs belonging to the subs of the Regiment. Also a match (made before the races) between Viking and Touchstone had to be run off, and this made up the afternoon's sports. Appended is the result.

1ST RACE—STEEPLE-CHASE FOR ALL HORSES.—About 2½ miles over a fair hunting country.

Captain Cooke's	b c b g Pasha	Clay 1
Capt Dalrymple's..	b am m Daphne	Mr Hamilton. 2
Mr Maclvor's	g ah Abd-el-Kadir	Capt Napier... 3

Daphne got off with the lead, full of going, Pasha in close attendance followed by Abd-el-Kadir; this order was maintained for the first ½ mile; the first check taking place at the "double" where Daphne refused, causing Pasha to do the same; after a delay of some minutes Pasha made up his mind followed shortly after by Daphne, but was never caught.

MATCH.—1½ miles.

		st. lbs.	
Mr Gilson's	c ans g Viking	10	5 Capt Napier.
Mr Dunnage's..	b ans g Touchstone...	10	0 Capt Willoughby.

An exciting race, from start to finish, Viking scoring the win by a length, well ridden by Captain Napier.

THE SUBALTERN PURSE of Rs. 150 presented by Major Blundell. For all Arabs the property of Subalterns of the 3rd Hussars; ½ mile heats without dismounting; catch weight over 11 stone.

Mr Maclvor's	Wilhelmo	Coffey.
Mr Gilson's	Guidroy	Owner.
Mr Berkeley's	Chieftain	Captain Napier.
Mr Berkeley's	Blake	Owner.
Mr Owen's	Ardmore	Owner.
Mr Peckham's	Hussar	Owner.

After several false starts the lot got off well together, but at the distance some of the heavy weights beginning to tell; rib-roasting became the order of the day.

1st Heat—Ardmore 1, Hussar 2, Chieftain 3.

2nd Heat—Chieftain 1, Hussar 2, Ardmore 3.

3rd Heat—Ardmore 1, Chieftain 0.

This concluded a very pleasant afternoon's sport. The attendance was good considering the number of balls, dinners, &c., taking place.

The meeting was a perfect success in every way, and we hope to have as good a meeting next season.

A SPECTATOR AT THE CROSS ROAD.

BOMBAY.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—An orphan Parsee boy named Manockjee Byramjee was, on Saturday last, sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

THEFT.—One Syana Yellapa was, on Saturday last, convicted by Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of stealing two carpenters' tools valued at Rs. 4, belonging to one Jayaing Goolabsing, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—J. McGhan, a fireman on board the s. s. Atalanta, accidently fell off the ladder into a stoke hole of the ship, on Saturday last, and sustained some serious injuries. He is now lying in the European General Hospital in a very precarious state.

OBSTRUCTING THE TRAMWAY.—A Mahomedan lad named Abdool Mahomed Saloo was, on Saturday last, fined Rs. 5 by the Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of placing a stone on the tramway rails in such a manner as to obstruct the carriages using the same.

GORED BY A BUFFALO.—A woman named Ruckmee Cooshna was, on Saturday last, passing along one of the Camateepoora Cross Lanes, near a herd of cattle, when one of the buffaloes gored her in the stomach, causing a serious wound. She was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now lying in a precarious state.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two Hindoos were on Saturday last adjudged guilty by the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, of torturing their bullocks. One was fined one rupee and the other Rs. 15.—Three other cart drivers were also convicted by the same Magistrate of a similar offence. Two of them were fined Rs. 3 each, and the other Rs. 2.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—One Ramjee Dhondoo, a noted character, was on Saturday last convicted; by Mr. C. P Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of, having in his possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudently obtained, and failing to prove how he came to be possessed of the same, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Vishram Jannoo. The deceased was a painter's labourer, who had met with an accident by falling off a scaffolding whilst engaged painting the bungalow of H. H. Aga Khan, and died from the effects of the injuries he had sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A MISSING CART.—A cart laden with rice, to the value of Rs. 100, at the Carnac Bunder, was reported missing by one Harry Shreeram, a grain merchant, on Saturday last. The cart driver with his fare having forgotten this instructions given him by the owner of the rice, took the property over to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon, where it was restored to the owner.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Thomas Foley, a seaman of the British ship Stuart Hannemann, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, at the instance of Mr. R. Nox, the chief officer of the ship, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the ship, of which the accused is an articled seaman. The case stands remanded to this day that the Captain of the Stuart Hannemann might attend and give his evidence.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, one Hajee Esmail Hajee Ebrahim appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and laid the following information:—I am a sheep broker and have my shop and my place of residence in Nacoda Molla. I had a mehta in my service named Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abba for the last month. His duties were to collect my outstandings and pay over the same to me. He received yesterday Rs. 460 from Hueson Mahomed Commissarywalla; Rs. 25 from Rama Rassunker butcher; Rs. 10 from one Shereff Amoum, and Rs. 8 from one Hoosana Rama, on my account, but did not pay the same to me. From inquiries I have since made, I have discovered that Hajee Mahomed has appropriated these said monies to his own use. I therefore charge him with criminal misappropriation, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship granted the application, and the accused was arrested during the course of the day and placed before the Magistrate, charged with the offence. The foregoing information was read to him, and he was identified by the informant.

The case was then adjourned for further hearing to the 16th instant, and the accused was held to bail on his own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 3,000.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 18th December recommending that, in order to guard against fire spreading amongst the hay stacks on Elphinstone Bunder, a well be dug in Elphinstone Basin to collect a supply of sea water and that 560 feet of additional hose be supplied.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer forwarding a plan shewing the area on which hay is stacked and proposing as a tentative measure that a well be sunk 20 feet deep and 6 feet square at a point marked on the plan and that if a sufficient supply of water be found in it, two additional wells be sunk, which would give a free supply of water to the whole area occupied by the hay stacks. The cost of one well is Rs. 150.

Read letter dated 7th January from Traffic Manager recommending the purchase of 500 feet of hose wherewith to work 2 hand engines which his department has.

Resolution.—The construction of a well by the Chief Engineer at a cost of Rs. 150 and of a bay wherein to shelter the fire engine at a cost of Rs. 50 is sanctioned as is also the purchase of 500 feet delivery hose by the Traffic Department. The cost should be provided for by a re-appropriation of expenditure from some heading on which there is a saving.

The Trustees consider that a fire engine should be kept near the well, ready for instant use, and that the men at the workshops should be ready to turn out an alarm of fire being given.

Submitted petition from Visram Ebrahim and Co. and certain other merchants complaining of the risk of fire to which their property stored in godowns in the native town and on the Bunder is exposed to by the storage of large quantities of hay on the Elphinstone Estate.

Read report by Traffic Manager thereon dated 5th January, pointing out that only 11 of the petitioners occupy godowns on the Trustees' Estate viz. in the Date Bazars, Carnac Bunder, in the Tobacco warehouse Elphinstone Bunder, and in the grain sheds. The Date Bazars have been burnt by hay depot, and the tobacco godowns are 400 yards distant. He states that there have been 3 fires in the hay stacked on these state, one in 1860 one in 1866 and one in 1872 that in the 2 former cases the stack were lowing to the limited extent of the reclamation) in close proximity to the native town and not far from the landing place and in neither case did any loss to goods or property in the native town arise. At the time of the last fire the bay was stored on the present site, and although the grain sheds stood nearest the stacks no fear of the sheds catching fire was entertained-although the stacks were burnt to the ground.

Resolution.—The petitioners should be informed of the measures which the Trustees propose to adopt in order to check any fire that may occur and they should also be informed that the Trustees do not concur with them in considering that there is a risk of fire to the properties adjoining the hay stacks. The points brought to notice by the Traffic Manager in support of this view should be communicated to the petitioners.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 24th December forwarding a letter from the Municipal Commissioner asking for certain information as to the amount of Town duty collected on Mowra spirit and enquiring if there would be any objection on the part of the Trustees to the levy of 4 annas a gallon for Town duty by the Collector of Salt Revenue at the time that officer collects the Government still head duty.

The Traffic Manager states that there is less trouble in collecting this particular duty than any other! that the commission derived from its collection is nearly Rs. 5000 per annum and that if it be given up, the collection of the other duties should also be given up, unless the Municipality increases the rate of commission allowed.

Resolution.—The Traffic Manager can give the information required by the Municipal Commissioner but he should point out that the Trustees may not be inclined to continue the present arrangement for collecting Town dues if the duty on Mowra spirit is not included, as it would not pay to collect the other dues at the present rate of commission.

Read Government Resolution dated 22nd December intimating in reply to the Trustee's application for a piece of land at Chowpatty to be used as a firewood depot, that the land cannot be vested in them unless it is purchased. Government however offer the temporary use of the land on condition that it may be resumed on a months notice being given and that the Trustees pay to Government the whole of the rent that they receive from tenants for its use.

Resolution.—As the Back Bay Re

BRIGADE PARADE AT CALCUTTA.—Volunteers mustered in good force on Tuesday at the First Brigade Parade held this year, and certainly went through their manœuvres as well as the Regulars. The Brigade, consisting of the Buffs, the 28th, 37th, and 39th N. I., and the C. V. Rifles, were drawn up in line of contiguous quarter-distance columns. The Brigadier General inspected each battalion separately, and then ordered them to form three sides of a square, with the 28th, 37th, and 39th as a base, and the Buffs and C. V. Rifles on either flank. He then pinned the medals for good conduct and long service on two old soldiers, reminding the Buffs that such rewards were within the reach of every one of them. The Brigade then re-formed into it original order, and marched past in column of double companies, and then in quarter column at the Trail. We noticed that the C. V. Rifles changed ranks, and so were ready for other movements before some of the other battalions. The Brigade then wheeled into line of column to the left, dressed by the 28th N. I.; then changed front to the right on the 28th, advanced in line of quarter column, deployed into line on the 37th and advanced inline across the Maidan; halted, formed quarter column of battalions, and closed to thirty-paces intervals on the 37th. The General then came up to the C. V. Rifles, thanked them for turning out, and hoped they would attend his parades frequently. We join in this wish, for it must do our Volunteer soldiers good to drill with Regulars; and, as a rule, Volunteers are not within the reach of such instruction.—*Englishman.*

PAYING HONOUR TO THE DEAD.—On the evening of Saturday last, H. H. Zobeer Ood Dowlah Bahadoor, Prince of Arcot, paid his first annual visit to the tomb of his late father, Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor. A grand procession was formed in the march, which started at 4-15 P.M., from Shandy Mahal, to the Mausoleum. Shortly before five o'clock, the Prince made his appearance. The procession proceeded in the following order:—Five Government camels, with handsome furniture and trappings went in front; a number of native musicians in red uniform followed, amid a roll of drums and braying of horns: a gilded "punjah" (the image of an outstretched hand) was borne after, by mounted men: His Highness's battery of 3 brass guns with ammunition waggons, &c., came next, drawn by bullocks: eighty-five troopers of the Governor's Body Guard, under the orders of the Commandant, appeared next in succession; the Commander-in-Chief's native Aide-de-Camp, with 14 men of the Body Guard, followed; then came the Prince of Arcot's troopers, followed by the band of the 17th N. I. playing a march; eight companies of the regiment, under command of a field officer and captain, marched after, the Prince of Arcot's band coming next, brought up by H. H.'s Infantry Guard; then came a long retinue of men bearing coloured flags, followed by four led horses, richly caparisoned, which were protected from the heat of the sun by silk umbrellas and sun shades! The mourning carriages of several members of the Carnatic family came one by one, followed by glass and other palanquins, accompanied by swordsmen with shields; a number of fakeers next appeared dancing and shouting and blowing horns; a camel with the silken covering for the grave was led after; the prince of Arcot and other chief mourners marching behind on foot. These, including His Highness, carried a silver pot containing sandlewood powder, on their heads by turns: a canopy of silk was borne over the Prince and the other chief mourners; trays of sweetmeats for the troops and others present were carried next, and the rear of the procession was brought up by large crowds of natives. The Tramway Company must have done a good business on the occasion. On arriving at the tomb, the procession was reversed, the troops facing inwards. The Prince and mourners marched through to the grave, which they anointed with sandle-wood paste, besides performing other ceremonies. The silk covering was then thrown over the grave, and the concourse feasted with sweetmeats. At dusk the whole place was illuminated. The procession afterwards returned home, the Mahomedans invoking blessings on the head of Lord Hobart for having so kindly placed troops, band, &c., at the disposal of the Prince to join in the procession.—*Madras Mail.*

THE MEETING OF SCINDIA AND HOLKAR.

(*Times.*)

A singular current of events has borne the attention of the English people, generally indifferent to the affairs of India, towards topics which have been unfamiliar to us for many a day. Since the vast convulsion of the Mutiny subsided into a quiet era of progress, we have not heard so much of the Mahratta States of Western Hindostan as we have been forced to hear within the last few months. Certain it is that there is now more political activity in those States than at any time for several years. The vigilance of the Government of India is wisely and opportunely directed towards movements, of which the purpose is obscure, which are perceived in the disavowed members of the ancient Mahratta Confederacy. To be sure, the reviving energy of the Native Princes who bear sway on the banks of the Nerbudda may signify only an awakening of the princely conscience to the responsibilities of government, and its result may be an improvement in the condition of the governed, for which there is only too much room. But this is uncertain. What is clear is that there is a real revival of force, and Anglo-Indians are not quite sure how this force may be ultimately directed. Thus the warning recently addressed to the Guicowar in reference to the misgovernment of his State and the dark mystery of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre have more than a mere local significance. But the agitation in Scindiah's dominions subsequent to the arrest of the person wrongly identified, it now appears, as the Nana Sahib, and the rumoured disaffection of the Maharajah's Army, are of much greater importance. Now, too, it is announced that a month ago the Chiefs of the great rival Mahratta dynasties met in State and parted in amity.

For three generations the Princes who represent the Sovereign lines of Scindiah and of Holkar, though their capitals are not very distant from one another, and their territories are curiously intertwined, have had no personal intercourse face to face. During that period the power of the Mahrattas, crushed by the victories of Wellesley and Lake, has never dared to raise its head against the Imperial Crown. In the maddening tempest of 1857 both Scindiah and Holkar remained faithful to England, but they were powerless to restrain the fury of their subjects. The career of the Nana Sahib, whatever may be doubtful in it, shows how deeply the romantic history of the Mahratta Confederacy has rooted itself in the imagination of the Hindoos. The cruel weightmare who claims the shadowy inheritance of the Peishwas found that his very name was a spell to conjure with, while the rulers of Gwalior and Indore had to submit to the imperious will of their own fanatical soldiers. This union in policy and in fortune did not succeed in making the illustrious rivals better friends; each claimed precedence over the other, and asserted his pretensions with as much obstinacy and haughtiness as if they had been petty German Princelings with countless quarterings. Yet the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Indore were men of comparatively recent and humble origin; the first Scindiah was originally slipperbearer to Baajee Rao, the grandson of the Peishwas; the first Holkar was a young shepherd, who rose to distinction as a commander of cavalry, under the same vigorous ruler. Nor have these Sovereigns wanted either political capacity of their own or faithful and skilful advisers who might be expected to take a just measure of paltry points of etiquette. For many years Scindiah's chief Minister was Sir Dinkur Rao perhaps the ablest native who ever attempted to organize a government by civilized methods in Hindostan. Sir Mahdava Rao, a person of integrity and abilities little inferior to those of Dinkur Rao, is at the present time chief Minister of Holkar. But though all real cause of rivalry had long ago disappeared, and though the interests of Scindiah and Holkar, whether they were disaffected or loyal to the Government of India, tended to unite, the semblance of jealousy was kept up, and until the 19th ult. the two Mahratta Princes never met in Durbar.

The circumstance in which the meeting at length occurred were well calculated to impress the imagination. Scindiah, as the younger of the two Sovereigns, had consented to become for a brief period the guest of Holkar, but it was arranged that the first interview between them should be on perfectly equal terms. The broad and stately stream of the Nerbudda intersects the territories of both, and near Barwai it forms the boundary between the Gwalior and the Indore domains. Here, on Holkar's side of the river, splendid pavilions were pitched to receive the expected guests. At a given signal Scindiah put off from one bank of the stream and Holkar from the other, each in a magnificent barge, surrounded by feudatory nobles and warriors arrayed in the ancient Mahratta fashion. Francis I. and Henry VIII. did not meet upon "the Field of the Cloth of Gold" with a greater display of chivalrous yet suspicious punctilio. As the barges lay side by side in the middle of the river and the Princes embraced, a priest lifted up his voice in blessing, cannon thundered a thanksgiving, and the soldiery solemnly presented arms. At last, indeed, the Native spectators assured themselves that the long feud between the two great chiefs of the Mahratta name was ended. That feud dated almost from the origin of the Mahratta power. There never was a time till now in the history of the Mahratta power that Scindiah did not look with an evil eye on the prosperity of Holkar, and Holkar did not rejoice in the adversity of Scindiah. The supremacy of England has levelled their pretensions, and Gwalior may cease to frown upon Indore. The Government of Scindiah has recently been troubled by unsettled disorder, and it is affirmed—perhaps it may be believed—that he seeks in his perplexities the advice of Holkar and of Holkar's shrewd Minister. This advice is probably all the more needed now, since the collapse of the proceedings against the prisoner captured at Gwalior, while it deprives the Maharajah of any claim upon the Government of India for special favour or indulgence, has left him face to face with a menace of disaffection among the troops in his immense camp and the turbulent population of his dominions.

But, whatever the objects of the Durbar, it was conducted with the most careful formality and with all the pomp of Oriental ceremonial. After the meeting upon the neutral waters of the Nerbudda, the Princes landed upon Holkar's territory, and were conducted to a gorgeous encampment provided for the guests from Gwalior. Here, in Scindiah's tent, the Durbar was actually held. The proceedings were probably formal, at least in appearance; for in Oriental diplomacy the most important part of a negotiation is conducted in whispers. But the fact remains that an alliance has been concluded between the two most powerful Native Rulers in Western India—Princes who are each subject, no doubt, to the control of a British Resident, yet who are looked up to by a numerous and high-spirited population as representatives of a time when the Mahratta name was the greatest in India—an age of turbulence, plunder, and glory. Indian history leaves us the lesson that we won Empire by the divisions of our foes. If Scindiah and Holkar had been loyally united in their efforts to roll back the stream of English conquest, we should now probably occupy a different position in Hindostan. Their jealousies and treacheries were more fatal to the supremacy of their race than the victories of England at Assaye, Laswaree, and Argaum. These historical lessons the educated Natives of India must perceive quite as well as we do, and, without doubting the loyalty of Scindiah or of Holkar, or of the great mass of their subject we can understand how Native pride is soothed by the fond thought that even yet greatness may be found in unity. We do not want to beat down the spirit of our Indian fellow-subjects, but it is as well that a vigilant prudence should trace the symptoms of its uprising.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys a more ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the tedious ablutions to which the hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of effusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk, and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fairy fragrance lends an additional plea are to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. D. S. KARP & Co. Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

(*Times.*)

THE acquisitive instinct which was once so strong in the English nature, and which call into being the Colonial Empire of England, has been tamed, or at least curbed, in the present generation of Englishmen by the mingled influences of satiety and responsibility. The fame and the rewards of colonization have been reaped in abundance by this country, and the difficulty of doing our duty with impartial justice within the whole circle of our Imperial sway often weighs heavily upon the consciences of men who think, and still more of those who act, in politics. But the ambition of which we would willingly decline the burden, if we might do so with honour, is seemingly springing up, fresh, vigorous, and unsatisfied, among the younger populations of our Colonies. They are conscious of great and unemployed energies; they are not sobered by the complicated and embarrassing relations to which every old World State has to adapt its policy; they are inspired by the history of their Mother Country with a passion to emulate her splendid and fruitful enterprises. It is hardly to be wondered at, then, if they sometimes chafe at the restraints which their connexion with the Imperial system necessarily imposes; nor is it anything more than natural that they should strive to force the Empire into the paths which are tempting to their individual visions of glory or profit. It is highly probable, therefore, that the results of the exploration which Her Majesty's ship Basilisk has brought to a successful conclusion in the Papuan Archipelago may give an impetus to schemes concocted in the Australian Colonies for the annexation of New Guinea to the dominions of Great Britain in the South Seas. Such an agitation would derive encouragement from the success with which the incorporation of Fiji as a Colony of the Crown has been carried through, in spite of severe criticism and powerful opposition. It has reasons in its favour much more solid and striking than any that could be adduced in support of the brilliant possibilities with which Mr. Julius Vogel has lately dazzled the Colonists of New Zealand; yet it involves an extension of Empire so vast that we may well shrink from even the inevitable discussion. Whatever may be the fate of the proposal when it comes to be seriously raised, we are justified in saying that it cannot be settled as lightly and quickly as was the Annexation of Fiji.

The Basilisk has been for nearly four years absent from England on her mission of exploration. Within that period her crew explored and her scientific staff surveyed about 1,200 miles of coast line in the Archipelago of which New Guinea is the centre, and "added at least twelve first-class harbours, several navigable rivers, and more than one hundred islands, large and small, to the chart." But this is not all, nor the best part of the work. The Admiralty is able to announce that the discoveries of the Basilisk have revealed "the existence of a new and shorter route between Australia and China. It will, perhaps, be surprising to learn that, after all the commercial activity and the passion for scientific research which has distinguished the history of the last century, it should remain for our own time to make these discoveries in an around an island second only in size to Australia, and separated from our vast inmediate possession by a channel only eighty miles across. But the history and natural characteristics of Papua explain, at least in part, an isolation so singular. Something has been vaguely known of the dimensions of Papua, though the irregularity of its form, indented with deep bays, of which the coasts were unexplored, and extend eastward in a straggling mountainous peninsula, rendered all previous calculations of its extent uncertain. Its area was estimated to be considerably greater than that of France; its length was calculated to be not less than 1,200 miles. But neither the Portuguese, who discovered New Guinea three centuries and a half ago, nor the Dutch, who attempted to explore it a hundred years later, and who fifty years since made a feeble effort to establish forts on Papuan soil, were able to convey to the outer world any assured and satisfactory information respecting the real state of the island. Holland has claimed for a long time a sovereignty over the western half of the island, extending to the east as far as the 141st meridian. This claim, which is founded upon a traditional authority enjoyed by the Sultans of Tidore, and is practically exercised through those subsidized Mussulman rulers by the Dutch resident at Ternate, is formally admitted by some of the tributary Princes on the coast of New Guinea, though it is ignored or denied by the Papuans in general. The pretension has been so far productive of good that it led to a survey of the coasts of the western half of the island by a Scientific Commission which was sent out under the orders of the Government of the Netherlands in 1858. The labours of this Commisson, however, ended with the boundary line of the 141st meridian, and the eastern and more interesting portion of Papua remained unexplored, except for some very partial surveys made by English naval officers in 1845 and 1848. The swampy parts of New Guinea have a terrible reputation for deadliness; but where malarious marshes are not met with the balmy air, the rich vegetation, and the fertility of the alluvial soil make "the land of the bird of paradise" worthy of its bright and graceful feathered denizens. The Natives have had an evil fame for ferocity, yet the most recent and trustworthy accounts go to prove that they are well-disposed to intercourse with Europeans, and, if fairly treated, are mild and generous, not devoid of intelligence nor of a capacity for development, which is the most promising feature in the character of an uncivilized race.

The commercial world will await the particulars of the discoveries made by the Basilisk with even more interest than men of science. Statesmen will probably tolerate with considerable equanimity delays which postpone the necessity of dealing with difficult problems, but that a work has been accomplished worthy to rank in point alike of scientific and of practical value with much more sensational performances will not be contested. The undertaking was not without its perils. Apart from the risks from disease and from the hostility of the nations which have done so much to fence in New Guinea from intercourse with the outer world, the character of the seas explored was peculiarly trying to the explorers. The safety of the vessel and of the boats in which the coast survey was made was perpetually endangered by coral reefs, and the conclusion of the enterprise without a single serious disaster deserves to be noted as a proof of signally good seamanship. Of the commercial utility of the new route between Australia and China opened up by the cruise of the Basilisk no opinion can be formed until we learn how far it is free from the special dangers to which we have alluded. The new discoveries are of various degrees of geographical importance. The complete survey of the coast line is of the highest value; the navigation of the Archipelago of densely peopled islands is not less so. The information, also, that Eastern New Guinea is rich and fertile and intersected by navigable rivers, that the climate is by no means dangerous to Europeans, and that friendly relations have been established with the Natives is of the highest significance. The possibility of civilizing Papua, of colonizing it, of trading with its people, has hitherio been denied on grounds that may be pronounced at least imperfect. The condition of the country and the character of the population have been judged from the unfortunate experiences of the Dutch in the western section of the island, though the early Portuguese navigators gave a very different account of the country. It is probable that we shall have to revise our opinions respecting Papua, and perhaps, in consequence, to alter our line of conduct towards that vast and unknown land.

THE LAST JOURNALS OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE.*

(SECOND NOTICE.)

LAST week we gave some account of Dr. Livingstone's explorations and discoveries from 1866 to 1873, and described his painful but glorious death. We shall now say a few words respecting his general career, which is quite unexampled in the annals of African travel. His position among explorers is that of Shakspeare among dramatists. Bruce, Mungo Park, Caillie, Denham, Clapperton, and the Landers; Barth, Rohlfs, and Nachtigal; Burton, Speke Baker, and Schweinfarth; all these illustrious men made campaigns in Central Africa, but Livingstone spent nearly thirty years of his life in that country, and nearly twenty in active exploration. Other travellers have died in Africa; he did more, he lived in it. Like the Romans, he inhabited the countries which he conquered. The others travelled as strangers in the land; we find them always pushing on towards a certain point, chafing at the slightest delay, cursing the slowness of carriers and the obstructiveness of chiefs, resolved not to yield till their task should be accomplished, yet inwardly longing to return, and disgusted with the country and its people. But Livingstone travelled as the Africans travel, making short journeys, resting a day here a day there, and when he comes to good quarters remaining a considerable time; for he was accustomed to regard Africa as his home. There he had married and his children were born; there was his parsonage but, and his black, half-naked congregation. When he gave up the missionary life and became an explorer, taking all Africa as his parish, he felt no desire to escape from the wilds to civilized society. It was in England that he suffered from nostalgia. Much of his happiness was due to the fact that he was not, like most other travellers, unable to converse with the natives of the country except through an interpreter. His perfect knowledge of the Sichuana tongue enabled him to acquire other native languages with facility; and as the Africans possess the gift of conversation, he found everywhere sources of amusement and interest. When his men were discontented on account of bad fare, or feared the reputed dangers of the road, he called them together, and sat down among them on the ground, and reasoned with them gently and kindly, until he had produced the desired effect. There is something patriarchal in the constitution of the Caravan. Its leader is the father of his people and their king. He makes laws and administers justice; he is responsible for the actions of his men, precisely as if they were his children or his slaves; while they are bound to him by the same ties as those which unite them at home to their chief. This primitive life has its charms; and the progress of the white man through an untravelled country resembles a fete. The people crowd about him in reverence and awe; they inquire whether he is a man or a demigod—for the demigods or demons in Africa are white. The sick lie down in his shadow to be cured; the young women ask permisson to touch his strange skin or his wonderful hair, and, when they obtain their request, utter little shrieks, half in fear and half in merriment. Children gather around him, the boys, bold and confident, putting out their hands for him to shake, sitting down upon his knee; the little girls standing at a distance, staring with amazement, and running away when his eye meet theirs. The old men revive him with calmness and dignity, and, raising their withered hands, thank God for having allowed them to see a white man before they die. This is only one side of the picture, it is true; sometimes the natives are so effeminate that they will not allow the white man to go away till they have received certain keepsakes and souvenirs in the shape of cloth and tobacco. But such hinderances and vexations heighten the enjoyments of discovery. And these enjoyments are not to be despised. It is a supreme pleasure to reach a long-sought-for end; to tread untrodden ground; to be able to say, "This country is mine;" to climb mountains, not knowing what may be beyond; to navigate mysterious waters; to meditate on glory laboriously earned; to give new rivers and lakes, like children, the names of beloved friends, who thus also obtain fame and immortality.

Livingstone has rendered it impossible that there should be such another as himself. When he was a young man as little was known of Central Africa as is now known of the regions round the North Pole. It was the popular

* Edited by the Rev. H. Waller. With Map and Illustrations. 2 vols. (Murray.)

theory as he tells us himself, that it was an uninhabited wilderness, but when crossing the Great Kalahari Desert, which had repelled all his predecessors, he reached Lake Ngami and the banks of the Zambesi when he made his marvellous journey to Angola, and then right back across the continent from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, geographers were unable to define Central Africa as a fertile plateau, with great lakes lying in basins and rivers escaping to the sea through gorges or ravines in the mountain walls. Livingstone's actual discoveries have laid bare a continent to view; but it is impossible to estimate the precise value of that impulse which he has given to the cause of exploration in Europe and America.

To take the sun in that mirror of mercury which is called the artificial horizon, or to obtain one's position by the stars requires a dexterous adjustment of the hand and the eye, and, like shooting, is something of a gift. It is said that Livingstone was not a good astronomical observer; but he certainly was most industrious, and never lost an opportunity of fixing his position. Of his merits as a writer not much can be said, but it must be remembered that during his first sixteen years in Africa he had almost lost the habit of English composition, and was also embarrassed, when he came home, by the abundance of his materials. Under these circumstances, it appears to us that his "Missionary Travels" is a laudable production even in a literary sense, and it is certainly more readable than the six volumes of Bruce, who was a scholar and a man of the world, or the five volumes of the learned Barth. But we do not intend to conceal the defects of his character. He was not a cultivated man, his ideas on many subjects were narrow and small, he had a Caffre-like fancy for wearing a gold-laced cap whether he was in Pall Mall or on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, it was proved in the Zambesi Expedition that he could not get on with Europeans as fellow-travellers; the least imputation against his latitudes and longitudes made him frantic with rage, or rankled in his mind; he would hoard up a geographical grudge for years, and then launch it forth in a despatch to the Foreign Office. But no one is perfect, and sweetness of temper is not a virtue of African travellers. Livingstone's friendships were warm and enduring for all whose friendship was sincere. He had known Young when he was a lad; Oswell and Webb were companions of his missionary days. He never parashed that affection for his family which is so amply revealed in his private diary. He did much for the cause of humanity. It was an impulse of true enthusiasm which made him become a missionary, and he loved the people for whom he laboured and with whom he lived. His ardent sympathy with their sorrows, his voice crying from the wilderness, has stirred up a new abolition movement, which will not die away till the East African slave trade has been suppressed. That stearn, hard-featured man had a tender heart, as is shown by the book that is before us: from homely sentence and awkward phrase there rises a divine spirit of compassion. To the last he mourned over the woes of Africa. Then come the sublime record of his own sufferings and of his undaunted resolution. There are few, we believe, who will read this work without being strengthened and improved, for it is not only the African explorer who can profit by Livingstone's example. Here was one who strove to increase the knowledge of mankind, and to succour the oppressed. The man of work and the philanthropist are both benefactors of their species; but that is the best life in which the qualities of each are displayed; and such, with all its failings and faults, was the life of Livingstone.—*Athenæum.*

MARVELS OF CHINESE DENTISTRY.

(*Celestial Empire.*)

ROAMING in quest of novelty through that mine of marvels, a Chinese city, we were a witness the other day of a strange but not uncommon scene. We had halted in front of the stall of a street-apothecary, surgeon, and general practitioner, and were turning over with our eyes his stock of simples, drag ons'-teeth, tigers'-claws, and like drugs used as ingredients in the native pharmacopeia, when along came a man, holding his hand up to his jaw and apparently in great pain. He sat down by the doctor and explained to him that he was suffering with the toothache, to get rid of which he would like to have his tooth removed. The doctor opened his patient's mouth and inspected the aching tooth; then he took a small phial from his stock of medicines, and into the palm of his hand he shook a few scruples of a pink-coloured powder. He next licked his finger and dipped it into the powder, and inserting this into the man's mouth rubbed it on the aching tooth and gum. He repeated this three or four times and then concluded by turning the patient's head upside down; when, to the no small astonishment of many of the bystanders, among whom was apparently the man himself, the tooth dropped out and fell on the ground. The doctor then asked him if he had felt any pain, to which he replied that he had not, and the payment of a small fee brought the *seance* to a close. At our application the tooth was picked up and very civilly exhibited to us by the owner himself, and was evidently fresh from a human jaw though there had not been the slightest effusion of blood from the mouth. The thought had naturally suggested itself to us that the whole thing was a hoax, and that the patient was an accomplice; but if so, the doctor was no novice at sleight of hand, and the expression of astonishment on the other man's face when he found his tooth gone was as perfect a specimen of histrionic emotion as it has ever been our lot to behold.

That night we had visions of a large establishment in Regent-street with an enormous placard announcing "Painless Dentistry" over the door, and crowds of dukes and duchesses mounting and descending our stairs to have their teeth extracted by some mysterious process imported from China and known to ourselves alone. Next day we proceeded to rummage through our Chinese medical library and see what we could hunt up on the subject of dentistry. The result of this search we generously offer to our readers, thus perhaps sacrificing the chance of securing a colossal ortune.

In the "New Collection of Tried Prescriptions," a sort of domestic medicine published for the use of families in cases of emergency when no physician is at hand, we find the following remarks:—

"Method for extracting Aching Teeth.—A tooth ought not to be taken out, for by so doing the remaining teeth will be loosened. If the pain is very acute and interferes with eating or drinking, then the tooth may be extracted; if otherwise, it should be left. Take a dream about ten ounces in weight, rip it open and insert one-tenth of an ounce of powdered arsenic. Then sew up the body and hang it up in the wind, where it is not exposed to the sun or accessible to cats and rats. After being thus dried by the Bombay Director of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCES.
SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or n any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except 4-sasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
Dog WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as near! ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

WINES,
OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED;
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO,
the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped ..... Rs. 24 per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY
PALE, ditto ..... " 28 "
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE
CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen ..... " 30 "
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine ..... " 36
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to ..... " 40 "
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints ..... " 15 "
HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL, and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMEs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.
December 1874.

HOTELS.
THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WATSON'S
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
RUPEE TIFFINS,
Are served in the Ground Floor Dining Hall from noon until 5 P.M.
Tiffins sent out. Private Rooms for Families.
W. MAULE, Manager.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.—C. F. B. L. 12 Gauge D. B. Smooth-bore SHOT GUN, complete, with Apparatus, 100 Cartridge Cases, 1 lb. Felt Wads, 500 Card Wads, and 500 C. F. Caps. Rs. 230. Apply to
N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
6, Church Lane, Bombay. Agents.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE,
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCES.
SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or n any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except 4-sasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
Dog WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as near! ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.